REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8630.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

323

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 2½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2 „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. GOA, 1905 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, on Saturday, the 7th October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

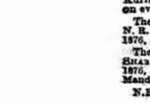
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander N. B. Sayers, on FRIDAY, the 6th October 1876, at 6 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

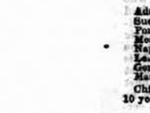
The s.s. SUPPERATES, 903 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander N. B. Sayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 125 H.P., Commander J. C. Shean, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without Wine.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—Just arrived per Steamer BANGALORE:—
TOKAY. VINTAGE 1865, Superior....}
HERMITAGE „ „ „ „ }Rs. 17 per dozen.
CHASSELAS „ „ „ „ }
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

11th September 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THIS well known HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for Visitors.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL, BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class; and for Ladies there are servarate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command fruitful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are several separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for families for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
BOKHARA	2032	450	J. H. Torock.	9th—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	260	E. G. Stead	16th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson.	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2593	400	C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2933	450	P.S. Tomlin	6th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE, Capt. W. B. Andrews (19 0 Tons and 350 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. INDIA	11th September.	21st Oct.
„ MACEDONIA	8th October.	18th November.
„ TRINACRIA	1st November.	18th December.
„ EUROPA	22nd November.	3rd January.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES, FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL:—

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
„ CHILLWALL HALL	27th December.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE	30th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CITY OF BALTIMORE

will sail for Liverpool on the 11th Oct.

THIS Steamer has now made four Voyages to Bombay.

The 1st in 24 days, including all Stoppages.
The 2nd „ 25 „ „ „
The 3rd „ 25 „ „ „
The 4th „ 24 „ „ „

She has lately been fitted with accommodation for Passengers, and her Cabins being on Deck, are well ventilated. The arrangements and furnishings of the Cabins have been made with the special object of suiting the convenience of Indian Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DR. KAVANAGH'S LAW LECTURES.

SUBJECTS.

1. Common Law and Criminal Law.
2. Hindu and Moohummedan Law.
3. Real Property and Equity.
4. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.

MORNINGS from 8 A.M. to 10 A.M.
EVENINGS from 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Forbes Street, Fort, September 1876.

Now Ready at all Booksellers. Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD Monthly Part.
Novels and Tales.

The *Saturday Review* says:—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories.

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD Monthly Part.
Pure Literature.

The *Illustrated London News*, in referring to pure literature, speaks of the "Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD Monthly Part.
Loading Articles and Essays.

The *British Quarterly Review* says:—"There is a well considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD Monthly Part.
Instruction and Amusement.

The *Graphic* says:—"Those who like to have plenty for their money will find an immense amount of instruction and amusement in the Sixpenny Monthly Part of the Family Herald."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD Monthly Part.
Random Readings.

"Its Random Readings are the recognised modern Joe Miller."—*Brighton Gazette.*

The

FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (9d.) at a small percentage over the published price of all Colonial Booksellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Parts direct from W. Stevens, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post-free.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,

KALBADAVIE ROAD,

BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonewood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c. &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Childrens' Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs: Portable Bath Tubs, with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes; China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Waips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c., Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Rops, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Bordens, and in pieces of sizes; Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair) made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux; Overland Chairs, &c.

Jemsedjee Nowrojee further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or waxand oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Rajaof Rutlam, the Princes of Kathywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE BUSINESS OF
C. ZERRINNER,
MEADOW STREET,
IS REMOVED TO
SOUNDY AND CO.'S,
HUMMUM STREET,
Where may be seen the
LARGEST STOCK OF SEWING MACHINES
of every description.
Illustrated Catalogue free on application to
SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

I will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by my Wife.

JOSHUA J. PARTRIDGE.

Thana, 4th October 1876.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, FANSHAWE'S PATENT IMPROVED LEATHER BANDING. Twice as durable as that ordinarily used and very suitable to the requirements of Millowners and Machinists in India.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

MATHERAN.

MARY LODGE is now offered to VISITORS as a very desirable residence. It has lately had an ADDITIONAL ROOM and VERANDAH BUILT, and no other Bungalow is more complete in Furniture and other requisites. Rent for the October Season Rs. 250, or may be had by the month or fortnight. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

STATIONERY CABINETS.

ENVELOPE BOXES, PAPER CASES, &c.

MAHOGANY STATIONERY CABINET, with folding doors, Horizontal Shelving compartments for Paper and Envelopes, and fitted with revolving Date-rack above, and with Pentray, Inkstands, and Drawer below, the right hand door carrying a Bootonite Tablet in Frame ..Foolscap Size Rs. 50 0
OAK STATIONERY CABINET, with folding doors, and fitted in every way as above, but with upright, old pattern divisions, same size ..... „ 40 0
MAHOGANY STATIONERY CABINET, Quarto or "Letter" size, similar to the above ..... „ 35 0
WALNUT-WOOD STATIONERY BOX, Foolscap size, with Lid and Lock and Key ..... „ 25 0
Ditto open, double-sized, for Office Table ..... „ 17 8
ENGLISH TIN STATIONERY CASE open ..... „ 12 8
JAPANNED TIN LETTER CAGES, with 3 divisions, labelled "Post," "Delivery" and "Memoranda" ..... „ 5 0
Ditto Ditto 2 Divisions only ..... „ 4 0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

By

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

REDUCED PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price List* of Oilman's Stores, Preserved Provisions, &c., showing liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,560 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a POWERFUL BINOCULAR, CHEAP. Address "B. J.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

HOT TIFFINS, 1-15 P.M., 8 Annas, BILLIARDS, 51, day, 4 Annas; Night, 6 Annas, 11 Military Square, near Meadow Street.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, in Casks of 3 dozen and 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 4-8 per dozen, at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

FOR SALE, a MINIATURE BROUGHAM in first rate order, with a high caste Gray Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-3 high; sound, fast and perfectly broken to Single and Double harness. Price Rs. 1,050. Apply to SCOTT & Co., Veterinary Surgeon, Girgaum.

NOTICES.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at four o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited (the owners of the premises), and subject to conditions which will be produced and read at the time of sale, the valuable Piece of Land with the building standing thereon, situate in Elphinstone Circle, lately occupied by the London, Asiatic and American Company, and at present occupied by Messrs. Jenn, Ashley & Co., and Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, and which are more particularly described as follows:—

All that piece of Land situate at Bombay, in the East Indies, lately forming parts of the Battery Ground and the road around it, and containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty square yards, little more or less, together with the Messuage, Tenement, and Building erected thereon forming part of the Elphinstone Circle, which said piece of land is bounded on the West by a public road, the property of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay, on the South by a public road running between the said piece of Land and the building used as an Opium Warehouse, formerly belonging to the Bombay Government, and on or towards the North and East by other portions of a larger plot of land of which the said piece of land now in description formerly formed part and now forming the same of passages.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 448 of 1876.

LANCELOT FLETCHER and FREDERICK YORK SMITH, carrying on business in partnership as Solicitors, at No. 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

DHONDOO NANA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, lately residing at Breach Candy Road, Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay aforesaid, and at present in the County Jail, situate at Oomercarry, also in the Island of Bombay ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY, the 5th day of October, 1876, at 12 o'clock Noon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 14th day of September 1876, in the above suit), will be put up for Sale by Public Auction, on the premises at Breach Candy Road, Girgaum, the undermentioned MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant.

Whereas by a Decree made in the above suit on the 12th day of September 1876, it was ordered that the defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Four Thousand Two Hundred and Five, Annas Eight, and Pies Four, and costs of this Suit when taxed, and a simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the Judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment. And whereas by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 13th day of September 1876, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley, dated the 12th day of September 1876, the following moveable property was attached—namely, 3 Gold Rings with precious stones, 1 Gold Watch and Chain and Pencil Case, 1 Work Box, 1 Lamp Weight, 1 Dressing Table, 1 Iron Cot, 3 Beds, 1 small Writing Case, 2 Boxes, 1 Provision Box, 1 clock Bracket, 1 Cot, 1 small Looking Glass, 1 Chair, 1 Book Case, 1 Blackwood Cupboard, 1 Cot ol, 1 Swing, 1 Bench, 1 Horse, 1 Shigram, 1 Concertina, 3 Turbans, 3 Copper Vessels, 3 Brass Vessels, 2 Pillows, 1 small silver Chain, 1 Lota, 1 small Metal Box, 1 Child's Petticoat, 2 Lacquered Trays, 6 Brass Vessels Plated, 2 Plated Trays, a lot of Toys and Ornaments, 1 Cash Box, 2 Umbrellas, 6 Copper Vessels, 12 empty Sodawater Bottles, 1 Globe, China Matting on Floor, 2 Musical Stands, 1 Tripod and Case, 1 carpet Bag, 4 Drums, 169 Books, 1 Piece China Matting, 1 Box New Stocking, 5 Walking Sticks, 41 Books (Periodicals) 12 Bottles Curry Powder, 20 Copper Vessels, lot of Crockery-ware, some Glassware, 1 Pair of Grinding Stone, 1 Cage and Parrot, a lot of Flower Pots, towards satisfaction of the said Decree.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of Sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Fletcher and Smith,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 19th September 1876.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

RICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash.	
Superior Treble-seamed Balls	each	4 12
Do. Double do. for Club use	„	4 0

BATS.

All Cane	each	12 0
Treble do.	„	10 12
Double do.	„	10 0
Single do.	„	9 0
Double Whalebone	„	10 8
Single Do.	„	9 8
Match, best selected	Rs. 5-8 and	7 0
Presentation with silver plate	„	16 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber	per pair 5 12
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated	per pair 6 12

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	6	8
Do. with do. do. and iron points	7	8
Do. Plain Ash	5	12
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with plainted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.	each	16 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, from		7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen		1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from		2 8
Scoring Sheets	per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition		0 14

RACKET KIT.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	12	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls per dozen	1	10
Do. Gut Strings per set	4	0
Fives Balls per dozen	3	8
Racket Shoes, best quality	10	0
Do. Presses Rs. 6 8 to	10	0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, in cases from Rs. 35 0 to	90	0
Badminton Bats, best Ash-handled gut strings each	7	8
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 3 0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls per dozen Rs. 3 to	5	0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets	12	0
Single Sticks per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards „	1	4
Buffalo do. do. „	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin per set of 4	10	0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 12
Do. do. No. 5	7 8
Do. do. No. 6	8 8
Extra India Rubber Balls always in stock.	
No. 4, Rs. 2; No. 5, Rs. 2-8; No. 6	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins per lb.	1	0
Do. do. Brass do. „	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. „	1	2

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint:—

DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
GREATER COVERING POWER,
HAS NO CHEMICAL ACTION ON METALS,
IS NON-POISONOUS,
WILL STAND AN EXTREME OF HEAT which would destroy White Lead.

SILICATE WHITE is the only Paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retains its colour under all conditions.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL & Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN & Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY & Co., Rangoon; FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 20
	Blue Serge Suits	„ 25
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Cricketing Suits	„ 25
	Shikar Suits	„ 12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	American Drill Suits	„ 8
	Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„ 14
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	„ 10
	Fancy Angola Trousers	„ 20
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Bedford Cord Trousers	„ 16
	Whip Cord Trousers	„ 16
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Saddle Tweed Trousers	„ 6
	All Wool Flannel Shirts	„ 4
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Shirts	„ 4
	French Cambric Shirts	„ 5
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	White Dress Shirts	„ 13
	Regulation (Ellwood) Helmets	„ 12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Hunting (Ellwood) Hats	„ 7
	Felt Hats all Shapes	„

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16 to 20
SCOTCH TWEED superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern do. do.	„	35 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings do. do.	„	45 to 50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, so d size of chest, Height and ..... Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes ..... „ 35

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY: 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA: 2, Chowringhee Road.
Agency Camp Deolali:—Khursedji Dossabhai.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

Few cwts. of navy biscuits.
6 cases bed tickings.
15 bales grey shirtings, 6 and 7 lbs.
25 drums printing ink.
Few new express hand sewing machines.
On account and at the risk of Morarjee Premjee—
F & Co—25-33—9 bales grey shirtings, 29 inch 7 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SHARES OF THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant at 2 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room by order of Jairam Laxmidass, Esq., and on account and risk of Allarukia Sewjee. 10 shares of the Albert Mills Company, Limited.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

A

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 4TH OCT. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened firmer, but closed dull, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. Piece Goods in Manchester are steady, but Reuter quotes 7 lbs 39 inches Grey Shirtings 1¼d. per piece lower.

From New York ready Mid. Uplands on Monday still come at 11 cents, but January shipment s quoted at 11 5-16 cents, an advance of 3-16 cents per lb. on Saturday's quotation for December shipment. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Two days' Receipts	31,000	20,000	18,000
Three ,, ,,	46,000	32,000	30,000
Total since 1st September	267,400	216,400	185,000

Coffee in London yesterday was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt in Mid. Plantation Ceylon. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was unchanged, but an advance of 10s. per ton is quoted in Cochin. Bomday Linseed is 9d. per quarter higher. Ferozepore Rapeseed unaltered.

A payment of £543,000 into the Bank of England is reported, but there is nothing to show from what quarter it comes. Money will now be beginning to come back from the provinces after the harvest, but it is scarcely probable that this would produce such a large amount in one day and in all likelihood the return is from the Continent. Consols are quoted at 95¾, a recovery of ⅛, while French Rentes have receded from 106½ to 105¾. The fall in the latter, taken in conjunction with the rise in Linseed, looks as if commercial circles at home take a decidedly less favourable view of the political situation in Eastern Europe than formerly, and there is little doubt but trade will remain in a very unsettled state until something more definite is known one way or other.

Bar Silver in London is now quoted by Reuter at 52½d. per oz., confirming the reports received through private channels yesterday.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues very weak, no transactions of any moment are reported, and rates have declined 1-16 per rupee all round. A portion of this weakness is doubtless due to the indisposition to do business pending news as to the biddings for Council drafts in London to-day, but at the same time the adverse influences which we have so frequently noticed of late are still at work, viz.:— weak reports both from Calcutta and China. The state of the market is too uncertain to render any opinion of much value, but there seems little doubt that last week's rates will not be obtained on this occasion. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7d. per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 8d. ,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 8 3/16d. ,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 8d. ,,

On Calcutta sellers are very firm and we call demand 3-16 premium ; 60 days' sight 7-16 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quite nominal, the small transactions which take place from time to time being scarcely sufficient to settle rates. We call—Fours, Rs. 100¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103½.

The SHARE MARKET continues dull and inactive with but very little business passing. Bank of Bombays are again ½ per cent lower and Spinning and Weaving Companies are generally Re. 15 to Rs. 10 per share easier.

COTTON has not changed materially. As regard export buying business is quite stagnant owing to the dulness at home, but there are still buyers for local Spinning which prevents prices giving way to the extent they otherwise would.

FREIGHTS are quiet to a degree. By Canal steamers for Liverpool £1-10 for Wheat and £1-13-9 for measurement are the current quotations, and with the exception of a demand for sailing tonnage for Seeds, March-April loading, there is no future enquiry.

PIECE GOODS are dull with only a very moderate business doing, and prices for Manchester makes are unchanged. For local makes of cloth there is a moderate demand at previous rates, but Yarns are weaker owing to less favourable accounts from the China markets.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomnl. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.			
40,000	500	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	100
80,000	50	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
10,000	500	all	10 p.c.	Bank of Bombay	7 0
50,000	250	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
				Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	(125	all	8 p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	335
40,000	90	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
37,22-	25	12	6 do.	National Bank of India.	109
60,00	25	all	4 do.	Oriental Bank	590

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

75*	1,350	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra S. & W. Co.	1,900
25	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.	1,160
50	2,500	all	10	Alliance Spinning	3,450 xd.
80,000	100	8	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co	78
33	3,000	all	...	Bhowmuggur M. & P. Co.	1,775
90*	1,000	all	25 p.c.	Bombay United	1,145 xd.
1,800	10	all	10 p.c.	Bronch Mills	140
9	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,040
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,065
2,50	500	all	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
3 0	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,130
1,500	1,250	all	30 p.c.*	Fleming S. & W. Co.	1,215
1,400	1,000	all	30 p.c.*	Great Eastern	1,160
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	970
872	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,180
75*	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co.	630
75*	1,000	all	40 p.c.*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,080
75*	1,000	all	30 p.c.*	Khandesh Spinning	1,010
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	980
50*	1,250	all	Nil.	Madras Spinning	1,140
625	1,000	all	40 p.c.*	Madras U. Spinning	1,160
53,000	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	25
1,200	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co.	410
2,80	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,270 xd.
1,54	1,000	all	30 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,280
2,50	1,000	all	...	Managon S. & W. Co.	380
98	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	975
1,50	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.	910
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.	400
1,00	625	all	30 p.c.*	Oriental	725
80	1,000	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,210
1,00	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	980
650	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	975 xd.
500	1,000	250	18 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200
1,00	1,000	all	6 p.c.	Shahapore S. & W. Co.	990
60	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	700

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

48	5,000	3,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,250 xd
48	2,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co., Kurrachee.	975
48	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
75	2,75	2,200	85 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	660
37	1,000	all	60	Bellary	735 xd.
19	500	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	410
1,00	250	all	42 p.c.	Ind an Press Co.	225
60	250	all	10 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	200
1,00	1,000	all	...	Carwar, Co.	900
48	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
80	1,000	all	170 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	800
94	500	all	15 p.c.	Dhollera F. & G. Co.	175
85	1,000	all	180 p.c.	East India Press Co.	990
18	8,500	8,250	75 p.c.	Fort Press Co.	1,800
48	500	all	35 p.c.	French Press Co.	400
1,15	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	410
48	400	250	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	315
80	2,000	all	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,075
19	...	1,800	350 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
60	500	all	50 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co.	510 xd.
40	850	600	75 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	430
1,1	1,000	325	175 p.c.	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,125
1 0	800	all	0 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	800xd
45	1,00	...	75 p.c.*	Volkart's United Press Co.	850

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	100	20 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	275
...	£20	100	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	120
...	£20	6	7 8	do. Ditto	72
...	£20	21	12 1	do. Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£18	100	4 18	do. Dov New Shares	335

LAND COMPANIES.

3 948	2,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New).	1,145
7,50	100	100	7 p.c.	Fores Land & Fire Co. Ld	110
1,75	5,000	4,910	20 p.s.	Masagon Land	460
4,00	1,400	all	40 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	230

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	180	165 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,870
1,00	50	all	12 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	60
1,00	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Bombay Saw Mills Co.	975
100	500	300	36 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Karachee, Ld.	215
1,150	300	180	75 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld	70
1,000	500	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	37
1,00	500	all	8 p.c.	Meacher & Co.	430
900	250	all	6 p.c.	Virpar Patent Slip Co	38

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain T. Ellis, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE S.S. NAGOTNA, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Dasgaum, with three hundred and thirteen deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Nagotna (s)	Nacoda	Dasgaum.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Pehlwan (s)	Ellis	Coast and Carwar.

The steamer Pearl, to Catch and Coast, w nterel out to loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
29	Ethiopia (s)	Atkinson	Bombay, Sept 7.
	Meces (s)	Johnson	——, Sept 2.
	Killochan	McFadzen	Cardiff, June 22.
	Loch Rannoch	Erskine	Madras, Sept 20.
	Argonaut	Cook	Glasgow, June 24.
	Codabux	Usut	Jeddah, Aug 23.
	Houghton	Nacoda	Jedda, Aug 5.
	Chetah	Mourilyan	——, May 31.
	Isaure	Bolibo	Id. of Hyeres, May 17.
30	Ellora	Ballingall	Glasgow, June 28.
	Nairi Khan	Masson	London, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
30	Aminta	...	...
	Greyhound	...	...
	Barentine	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.		
	2 Dacca (s)	Coconada.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
2	Oriental (s)	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—25 boxes tinned plates and 4 casks hardware, Amercoolin Fazulally.
Zerbino s—109 boxes bar soap, Escofally Russooljee.
European s—402 bundles hoop iron, M M Mody and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s—20 cases bar soap, David Sassoon and Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind s—25 boxes tinned plate-, Abdool Tyeb Goolam Hoosen.
Ben Nevis—4 crates earthenware, Ebrahimbhoy Ookia ; 1,225 bars iron, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 155 casks glassware, E E Mahomed ; 28 cases oil tumblers, 6 cases goblets, 1 case finger cups, and 2 cases cristal rimebouche, Volkart Brothers ; 7 cases glsware, Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—753 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 1052 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella ; 25 bales wool, Jaithmund Chalaram ; 67 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 11 bales cotton, Vundravan Manucklal ; 49 bales cotton, Roognathdas Dewjee ; 83 bales cotton, Doongursee Dhurumchund ; 60 bales ham, Chrundass Chaterbhoy ; 110 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedass ; 45 bales wool, Nebhraz Nurotomdass ; 43 bales wool, Khemchund Purmanund ; 25 packages cloves, Moorarjee Natha ; 3 bales hides, 10 cases fishmaws and 40 bags coffee, Dawoodbhoy Hasham ; 1 case chamcrons, 3 packages trater shells, and 46 packages cloves, Dhrumsey Velijee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assyria s—5,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—8 bales hides, Mahomed Peerbhoy Godeer ; 16 bales hides, Ahmed Fazul ; 4 bales hides, Surriff Durvesh ; 36 bales skins, W Nicol and Co ; 33 bales skins, Poona Hueon Abdool Cadur Meera Saheb and Co ; 2 bales skins and 1 case cardamoms, Ebram Hajee Haroon ; 10 cases kupeia and 5 cases cardamoms, Panachund Heerachund ; 23 packages cloves, Hurjeebhoy Jumail ; 23 packages cloves, Peerbhoy Assur ; 14 bales hides, Remtoola Goolam Momed ; 5 bales skins, Canjee Peermamed ; 7 bales skins, Dawoodbhoy Mamed ; 9 cwts sandal wood, Allimamed Hasum ; 48 bales cotton, Arjun Nursey ; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 155 bags wheat, Ruzubally Alirusa.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·879
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	86·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	76·5
General Direction of wind	NNW, N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	323
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches
Total fall during the month	0·00 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	50·04 ,,

HIGH COURT.—5TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Honorable SIR. CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgement on Appeal.

448-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Narind S and W Co, Ld vs Anundjee Visram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

515-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hajee Mahomed Ali bin Hajee vs Fatma Soolian Begum—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

LONG CAUSES.

424-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mahomed Esmail vs Meer Goolam Baba Khan—Tyabjee and Sayani.

1-76—Macfarlane—Maneckchund Nansey and others vs Dayal Mooreejee and others—In person.

128-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Gomedram Behanlall—Tyabjee and Sayani.

19 75—In person—Govind Soonder vs Toolcedass Dhunjee and others—M H Khan.

586-75—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Visram Vagjee.

193-76—Rimington, Hore and Langly—Govendass Bullakdass vs Purshotum Jootha—Tyabjee and Sayani.

222-76—Khunderay M—Narotjee Bhimjee vs Huriba Withoba—Craigi Lynch and Owen.

29-76—N N Kothare—Harechund Morojee vs Shewshunker Morojee and another—Remington Hore and Langley.

261-76—In person—Amin Sahib alias Aminsha vs Abdool Rahimon Shaik &c.—In person.

319-76—Bhagvanji and T.—Emmabai widow vs Adurjee Dadabhoy J. C. Cama.

290-76—M. H. Khan—Vithul Bhoodar vs Dyal Bhoodar and others—Inverarity and Scoonan and another vs Esikiel Solomon, &c., and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act 1866 and in the matter of Composition Deed of Dadabhoy Rustomjee—Dewcooverbai, Petitioner—Macfarlane.

LONG CAUSE.

284-74—Jefferson and Pryne—Ralli Brothers vs Walljee Canjee and others—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy, S and T, and M M Munsi—Part heard.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

To vary the Special Commissioner's Report.

659-74—Shamrao P—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others vs Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

565-75—Bimingston, Hore and Langley—Dhunjibhoy Bomonjee vs Nowrabai widow and others—Prescot and Winter.

418-75—B Pandurang—Henry Gamble vs Pandrinath Ramchander and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

266-75—Khunderow M—Manockbai Atmaram vs Godawarecbai Prescot and Winter.

1109 68—Ardaseer Framjee—Goolbai wife of A Dhunjeebhoy vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama—J C Cama.

251-76—Rimington, H and L—Abdoola bin Balloomeya vs Bai Sharifabebee, widow—M H Khan.

691-75—Mr Macfarlane—Heerbai vs Rahimutbai—Lynch and Tobin.

253-73—Ardaseer F—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Abdool Goaboar —Rimington, Hore and Langley.

44-76—In person—Ramchunder Saccaram vs Burjorjee Manchorjee—Macfarlane.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSE.

462-76—N N Kothari—Naranlly Sumsoodeen vs Rusuljee Essajee —Rimington, Hore and Langly.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 2.

McCasland, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 3.

Mansel, Lieut, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, from leave, from Matheran.
Joynt, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, from Poona.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, September 28.*)*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Down, Tutor to H H the Nawab of Bhawalpur, has obtained privil ge leave of absence for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th Sept 1876.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased to accept the resignation of Mr W Adlard, member of the Municipal Committee of Dalhousie.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Maj J B T Aitchison was appointed Civil Surgn of Gujrat as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 26th August 1876.

Mr F W Pocock, Extra Asst Comr, is posted to the Rawalpindi Dist on being relieved of the duties of Offg Depy Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab.

Mr Pocock joined at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of the 16th Sept 1876.

Capt T J C Plowden, Asst Comr, in charge of the outpost of Mardan, in the Yousafzai sub-division of the Peshawar district having reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 13th Sept 1876, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Punjab Government Gazette" Notification No 2021, dated 3rd July 1876, is hereby cancelled.

The services of Surgn-Maj J E T Aitchison, Offg Civil Surgn, Gujrat, are placed at the disposal of the Dep Surgn-Genl of the Rawalpindi Circle, with a view to his appointment to the Offg medical charge of the 1st Punjab Infy.

Mr C E Gladstone, Offg Depy Comr, Dera Ghazi Khan, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 20th Sept 1876, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in "Punjab Government Gazette" Notification No 2092, dated 14th Sept 1876, is hereby cancelled.

Capt R Warburton, Asst Comr, Peshwar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th Sept 1876.

Lt-Col W G Davies, Offg Comr and Supt, Delhi Division, has also aimed privilege leave of absence for fourteen days with effect from the forenoon of the 25th Sept 1876.

Lt Col C A McMahon, Depy Comr, is appointed to officiate as Comr and Supt, Delhi Div n, during the absence on leave of Lt Col W G Davies.

Mr E W Parker is, on return from furlough, appointed Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi.

Mr Parker assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 16th Sept 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, September 30.*)*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap 104, Sec 7, the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Baboo Romesh Chunder Mitter, B L, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr F A B Glover.

Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 104, Sec 7, the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr W F McDonell, v c, of the Bengal Civil Service, to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the room of Baboo Romesh Chunder Mitter appointed to act in the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr F A B Glover.

Mr McDonell took his seat in the High Court on the forenoon of the 14th ultimo.

Under the provisions during the Doorga Poojah vacation of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is granted to the Hon'ble G C Paul, Offg Advocate-Genl for Bengal, under Clause III, Sec 5 of the Rules published under Financial Dept Notification No. 2788, dated 2nd Dec last.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 967F, dated 21st April 1876, the following order by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mons Eydin as Consul General for France at Calcutta, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Capt C Beauford, Adjt, Bhopal Battalion, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of receiving charge, vice Maj Bates.

Lt N F F Chamberlain, Offg 2nd Squadn Pun, 2nd Regt Central India Horse, on probation, is granted 3 months' leave of absence to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of passing an examination in the Native languages.

The services of Col G B Malleson, C S I, Guardian to H H the Maharaja of Mysore, are placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept with effect from 6th Sept 1876.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for twenty-nine days beginning on the 4th Oct 1876 is granted to Mr H A Mangles, B C S, Accountant Genl, Bengal.

Mr E W Kellner is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, and Mr F de H Larpent is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant Genl, Bengal, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr Mangles, or until further orders.

Mr Kellner received charge of the Office of Accountant General, Bengal, from Mr Mangles, afternoon, on the 21st Sept 1876.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction a exchange between Lt Benjamin Howard Pollard, Bl S C, and Lt Alfred Fox Cotton, Mad S C, subject to the approval of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India.

Lt Col Edwin Vernon, of Infy, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 5th Regt of N (Light) Infy has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year under Rules IX and XV of the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Supernumerary Surgn Maj Charles Cameron, Medl Dept, is brought on the establishment of Surgns Maj to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned Officer of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt Col Benjamin George Vander Gucht, Bl S C, 20th Sept 1876.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bl S C, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 958 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval :—

Capt George Stewart, 20th Sept 1876.

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 632 of the 4th Aug 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H M's approval :—

To be Major—Capt Henry Phipson Peacock, late 3rd European Lt Cavy, 20th Sept 1876.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Infantry—Maj Henry Rowband, to be Lt Col, from 30 Aug 1876, vice Lt Col H A Rooke, deceased.

Cadre of the late 63rd N I—Capt C B Mackinnon (S C), to be Maj, from 30th Aug 1876, vice Lt Col H A Rooke, deceased.

The temporary promotion of Surgn Maj W H Adley to the rank of Depy Surgn, as notified in G G O No 235 of 1876, will be held to have effect from the date on which he may have taken up the duties of the office on relieving Depy Surgn Genl H M Cameron, M D, of the Lucknow Circle.

The services of Maj C Hayter, Mad S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George, with effect from the 29th Aug 1876.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

4th Infantry—Surgn T Hume, Offg in medical charge, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgn Maj A Sanderson, M D, transferred to the 5th Infy, or until further orders.

5th Infantry—Surgn Maj A Sanderson, M D, Offg in medical charge, 4th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate in medical charge during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surgn J F Sargent, or until further orders.

The following temporary appointment is made :—

Army Remount Dept—Capt W A Roberts, R H A, to officiate as Remount Agent at the Presidency.

H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to re-appoint Maj W C Mackinnon, 3rd Foot, to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, for a further term of two years, from the 1st Oct 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W E Palmer, temporary Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant Genl, P W Dept.

Mr G W Brown is appointed to the P W Dept as an Assistant 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Mily Works Branch.

Lt Col J Bonus, R E, Suptdg Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Valley Railway, now on furlough, is transferred to the Scindia State Railway as Engr-in-Chief of that Line.

Capt K O Fyn, R A, Manager of the Rajpootana State Railway, is appointed to act as Secy to the Rail-ay Conference about to be assembled in Calcutta, and "ex-officio" Under Secy to the Govt of India, P W Dept, Railway Branch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SYMONS—GELL—October 3rd, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, M. A., John Littleton, third son of William Symons, Esquire, of Hatt, Cornwall, to Louisa Madeline Emily, only daughter of Brigadier General Gell, Commanding Bombay Garrison.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KELLY—September 29th, at "Eagle's Nest," Mussoorie, the wife of Captain J. G. Kelly, 33rd Regiment B. L., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DEY—September 26th, at Dehri, on Sone, Emily Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. U. G. Dey, C.S., aged 24 years and 11 months.

TEMPEST—September 26th, at Secunderabad, Sophia, wife of Quartermaster Tempest, 44th Regiment, aged 35 years and 3 months.

CASTELLARI—September 30th, at Fatehgarh, Archibald Vincent, the dearly beloved son of Mrs. and Conductor R. F. Castellari, Ordnance Department, aged 2 years and 15 days.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*	In Advance.	In Arrear.
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	31
Quarterly	13	16
Monthly	5	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.	In Advance.	In Arrear.
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	36
Quarterly	16	20
Monthly	6	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

[illegible] is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Prices Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	,, 0 4 0

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Oct.	9	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	6	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	6	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	,,	17	3-0 P.M.	No after Packet.
Australia	,,	14	5-0 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	,,	23	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,,	23	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 15th May last, it is notified that as on and after the 2nd October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay *every Monday* soon after 7 P.M. The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Oct. 9	Monday	Oct. 23
,,	,, 16	,,	,, 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded, via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Packet per 4 ounces of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 104, Sec 7, the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to Patterns, Books, or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the list, except whether there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. As. Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	8 0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	P.M.		P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 17	Tuesday	Nov. 14
,,	,, 31	,,	,, 28

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. *Supplemental Mails.*

Monday	Oct. 23	Monday	Oct. 30
,,	Nov. 20

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OPENING OF THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE.

KHUNDWA, 4TH OCT.

Captain Marryatt tested the bridge on Tuesday; three engines drawing one of fifty-six tons passed over. The test gave the greatest satisfaction. The bridge has been handsomely decorated.

H. H. Holkar arrives to-morrow morning; his tents are pitched on the north bank. His Highness will fasten the last rivet and declare the bridge open.

A party will then cross the bridge in a train and tiffin at Mortukka.

A military Band from Mhow will attend. Up and down mails passed over the bridge to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN THE HOOGHLY.

CALCUTTA, 4TH OCT.

This afternoon a serious accident occurred on the river to a party who were engaged in blowing up the wreck of the ship British Viceroy. Sergeant Harrison, with ten natives in his boat, was about to lower one of Colonel Hyde's torpedoes, loaded with 400 pounds of powder when it exploded, sinking the boat and blowing the Sergeant and six natives to atoms. The remaining four being alive were sent to the hospital.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

SIMLA, 4TH OCT.

The Council met to day. Mr. Hobhouse presented the final report of the Select Committee on the Oudh Laws Bill and the Select Committee's report on the Oudh Land Revenue Bill. The motion that the Oudh Laws Bill be passed was postponed.

The Select Committee's report on the Stage Carriages Amendment Act was considered and the Bill subsequently passed.

The Council adjourned to Monday next.

MUSSULMAN AND CHRISTIAN CONGRESS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4TH OCT.

The Porte has resolved upon the creation of a National Congress to be composed of 120 Mussulmans and Christians partly elective to execute the reforms throughout the Ottoman Empire.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 3RD OCT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 1st ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 3RD OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings 5-10½

8½ lbs. do, ... 7

40s Mule Twist ..... 0-9¾.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 95¾.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 105¾.

Bar Silver ..... 52d.

The sum of £36,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Indus and Australia.

Departure.—Macedonia.

LINE REPORTS.—4TH OCTOBER.

Cable right to Bushire. Turkish line right to Persia. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—4TH OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N., thermometer 84, barometer 29·83.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N., W. 2, thermometer 82, barometer 29·94.

MANGALORE, 8-40 A.M.—Weather fear, wind N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. E., thermometer 88, barometer 29·87.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. S. W. moderate, thermometer 89.

We have received the first copy of the Madras newspaper, the *European*, which sent forth such an extraordinary prospectus about the inferiority of the natives. It contains the sentiments of the prospectus, and altogether it is a very poor production. The natives are vilified coarsely and unpardonably, and we should think from its tone that the *European* is already moribund. It is published by one Romeo; and Romeo always an eccentric personage, and came to a very lamentable and untimely end.

A CASE illustrative of the fraudulent practices of Marwaree money-lenders, and of the facilities they afford to a young spendthrift who wants recklessly to run through his ancestral property, was disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court on Monday last. Hajee Adum Hajee Ismail, the son of Mr. Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, a well known Mahomed millionnaire of this city, quarrelled with his father because he could not get hold of a legacy left him by his grandfather and great-grandfather, amounting, it is said, to a few lakhs of rupees; he went and lived separately from his father, and ran a reckless career of borrowing money from the Marwaree harpies who infest the native town, who generously advanced to him Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 on the security of promissory notes executed by him to the aggregate amount of Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000. The harpies then turned upon him and filed suits against him in the High Court and the Small Causes Court one after another on the sundry small and large promissory notes they had constrained the young spendthrift to sign in their favour. His father, on hearing of his son's difficulties, appointed trustees to whom he handed over a sum of Rs. 20,000 in order to settle the debts due to the Marwarees. The latter, however, true to the traditions of the race of Hindoo Shylocks to which they belong, insisted on a strict fulfilment of "the bond," and thereby paralysed the action of the trustees. Suits were then filed in the High Court in the name of the young spendthrift, who prayed for the assistance of the Court in compelling the Marwaree money-lenders to receive only so much as they had paid on the promissory notes with interest. It was one of these cases which was disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley in favour of the plaintiff, whose interests, his Lordship said, the Court was bound to protect and to prevent the Marwarees either from negotiating, parting with, or otherwise disposing of the plaintiff's notes, and also from recovering anything in respect of a note on which they were alleged to have fraudulently obtained a decree against him in the Small Causes Court. Mr. Justice Bayley's interesting judgment in the matter will be found in another column.

THE English Dramatic and Burlesque Company are expected to arrive in Calcutta about the 21st instant, and the opening night is to be on the first of November. There are eight young ladies among the Company, and at the foot of the advertisement we read:—Photos. of the English Company may be seen on application at the office.

IT is said that a "Fuller case" occurred in Calcutta on Saturday last, of which the particulars will come before the public in due course. In this instance, however, it is not the rampant Anglo-Saxon who is the aggressor. It is really astonishing, says the *Indian Daily News*, how many of these cases occur now that attention has been directed to them.

THE Duke of Buckingham has left his sister and niece at Coconada, and proceeded with his daughters and nephew and the Commander-in-Chief and suites, to Vizagapatam, from whence, weather permitting, he would proceed to the Andamans. Lady Anna and Miss Gore Langton return to Madras from Coconada in the next B. I. steamer and will leave Madras for England shortly afterwards.

THE cost of the Tennasserim's up-keep during half of last, and the whole of the current month, will be debited to the Madras Government, and by such sum the Marine Expenditure of the Government of India will be reduced. As the Supreme Government would have had no employment for the vessel, had the Duke of Buckingham not thought of making a cruise, his Grace's application for the loan of the vessel was, we are told, complied with in the most ready manner possible.

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 2nd September were 10,329 against 8,392 in the previous week. Four hundred and sixty-eight deaths were registered under the head of cholera against 414 in the previous week. In the 50 large municipal towns 1,732 deaths were registered, 873 being male and 159 female, giving a death-rate of 71 per mille of population; 1,271 births were registered, 677 being male and 594 female, giving a birth-rate of 52 per mille of population.

THE completion of the Neemuch State Railway from the Futtiabad junction to Ratlam, and on to Neemuch, is to be pushed on at once we are told by a Calcutta paper. The line to Ratlam is to be opened in December. The Rajpootana State Railway is also to push on the surveys from Nusseerabad to Neemuch, so as to complete the Central India Railways during the next two years. The break between Chural station and Mhow, owing to the late heavy rains having damaged the tunnels, is likely to be delayed in completion until the end of the next working season.

THE *Englishman* learns from Mhow that the general Court-Martial ordered on Major Fletcher, of the Royal Artillery, was to assemble at Nusseerabad, on the 2nd October. Colonel Cahusac, 16th Bombay N. I., is appointed President of the Court. The following officers in garrison at Mhow are members:—Majors Franks, E/C Royal Horse Artillery; Gordon, 108th Regiment; and Jameson, 25th N. L. I. Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. Smith, R.A., is prosecutor; and Major Jacob, Deputy Judge Advocate General. The charges are said to be in connection with matters relating to the interior economy and discipline of the battery under Major Fletcher's command.

A BANGALORE paper says that the reason why the idea of a residence for the Maharajah at Bangalore has been given up is that the senior rance of the palace recently made a moving appeal to Lord Lytton, begging that His Highness for his moral and physical health's sake, should not be allowed to undergo the trials, dangers and exhilirations of a Bangalore season. The same paper adds:—"The Rajah's Palace here will be handed over for the use of the Civil Engineering College, that local Cooper's Hill which it is expected will furnish the Mysore Province and India in general with a long list of native civil engineers of conspicuous talent and unrivalled attainments."

CASH balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of August 1876, compared with those on the same date in 1875 and 1874:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	3,81,12,872	3,45,25,509	3,24,49,207
Bengal	1,05,08,397	1,82,99,065	1,05,43,074
Assam	21,14,427	34,08,14	31,32,282
British Burmah	28,20,648	35,66,282	30,73,720
N. W. Provinces	1,78,76,918	2,23,12,815	2,24,97,403
Oudh	41,96,906	65,99,579	60,08,393
Punjab	1,37,04,774	1,97,53,697	1,96,99,950
Bombay	1,73,61,236	1,73,47,775	2,41,21,737
Central Provinces	44,88,692	46,74,522	45,51,973
Madras	1,97,66,982	2,53,92,874	1,66,74,377
Total	14,04,48,192	14,83,73,922	13,64,82,076

BILLS drawn upon India by the Secretary of State, 1876-77:—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year	13,660,000	15,99,20,000	1s. 8·5d.	2,33,20,000
In the month of September 1876.	1,153,227	1,40,07,000	1s. 7·72d.	24,87,730
First six months	6 257,432	7,56,37,044	1s. 7·85d.	1,30,83,624
Remains to make estimate good	7,402,568	8,42,62,056	1s. 9·00d.	1,02,36,376
Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £6,257,432 at 1s. 8·5d... Rs.				1,06,82,527
Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £6,257,432 at ...				1,30,83,624
Expenditure in excess of estimate				24,01,097

THE *Madras Mail* states that the family of the deceased Sanniassi at Negapatam have declined to be relieved by Government of "all expense connected with the provision of the second burial place, and the ceremonies on the re-interment." The Collector was instructed in the Government order to "ascertain the amount from them, and at once to reimburse it, reporting his proceedings for confirmation." But the family have no wish to be indebted to the Governm ent in any way with respect to the expenses. The *Mail* thinks this is creditable to them and adds that they have also no intention of proceeding against Mr. Weld criminally, or civilly. They are more than satisfied with the G. O. We give in another column an article from the *Mail* giving further details of the case.

IN reference to the break of the Sutlej bridge we read in the *Pioneer* that in all probability, by the 7th or 8th instant, a bridge of boats will be thrown across the channel, which has now to be traversed by boat, and additional arrangements for the convenience of passengers, which will tend to their convenience, are being matured. An attempt was made about a month back to utilize the remaining portions of the bridge for immediate traffic purposes, and efforts were made to throw a bridge of boats across the space formerly occupied by the two spans which have been washed away. Considerable trouble was taken to effect this purpose, and the Government officials in the neighbourhood were prevailed upon to lend their boats. It was found, however, that some of them could only be made use of in shallow water when floating was unnecessary; but that in a channel where it was deep they had a preference for opening their seems, and admitting the element they were intended to withstand. After one boat had gone to the bottom the rest were withdrawn, and the railway authorities were thrown on their own resources.

THE cartoon in the last number of the *Charivari* represents Sir R. Temple as filching his baronetcy from Sir George Campbell. It has been suggested to us, however—and we give the suggestion for what it is worth says the *Englishman*—that he, very probably, owes his new dignity to his arch-enemy, the author of the *Black Pamphlet*. It is known, at any rate, that a good many members of Parliament had been interested in that *brochure*: that they had primed themselves with the pamphleteer's views; worked up his facts and figures; and were pushing on vigorously to confront the Government with these. Now, wisely or unwisely, as it may please people to think, Government did not care to be confronted in this matter. Mr. Disraeli did not mean to be. Therefore, did he incontinently, make Sir Richard Temple a Baronet; and so, having exalted to honour the man who must have been blamed most, had any blame been apportioned, he stopped the mouths of the anti faminists. For, of course, when the Prime Minister of the day has exalted a man to honour for certain services, if you then impugn those services, you, by implication, censure the ministry; and everybody knows that, in certain conditions of the political atmosphere, this is a blasphemy which may not be endured, and is not likely to be attempted.

THE Marquis of Salisbury's despatch to the Governor-General in Council, dated 24th February 1876 (by which several changes are to be introduced into the manner of selecting and training young men for the Indian Civil service after July 1878), will shortly be supplemented by another despath, says the London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, in which the former one is to be in some respects modified. The maximum age at which a young candidate may compete has been fixed at 19 years by the despatch of February last. From all sides remonstrances have poured in upon the India House with respect to this alteration. Parents, teachers, medical men, and every one who has any experience whatever in the matter, declare that 19 is too young, and that the maximum ought to be fixed at 21, as it is now. The Secretary of State is said to be one of the most difficult men in the world to convice when once he has made up his mind on any question. But the opposition to this new rule has been so universal, that he will, it is supposed, be obliged to give way. Medical men in particular are almost unanimous in their opinion that with a very great number of young men having to submit to such a severe examination (to say nothing of the previous two years' training which must commence at 17 years of age), when only 19 would tell most injuriously upon the brain. Dr. Birdwood, of the Indian Museum, in a speech he made some short time ago before a medical society, declared that if the new rule was persevered in we should see numerous young men suffering from the worst form of brain complaints. The tutors and "crammers" throughout England have also remonstrated very strongly against the new rule which it is sought to introduce.

THE London correspondent of the Calcutta *Daily News* writing on Sept. 8th, gives the following particulars about Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet:—"The event of the week here has been the publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on 'the Bulgarian atrocities.' I believe that the determination of the right hon'ble gentleman to write a pamphlet on the above subject was only arrived at on the morning of this day week. With characteristic energy, however, Mr. Gladstone forthwith rushed up to town from Havarden, wrote his pamphlet (which contains sixty-four pages of printed matter), and had it in the compositors' hands within four days of the time when he resolved to begin it. The printers were on their part not inactive, and, within four and twenty hours of receiving the last of Mr. Gladstone's 'copy,' thousands of copies of his pamphlet were being distributed all over the country. The pamphlet is through out most vehemently written, and its effect upon the country has been electrical. Acting, I suppose, on the principle of striking when the iron is hot, Mr. Gladstone means to follow up his pamphlet by addressing a great open air meeting of his constituents on the subject of the atrocities, and which is to be held upon Blackheath Common to morrow afternoon. Fully twenty thousand persons are expected to be present upon the occasion, and so great is the interest felt throughout the country in Mr. Gladstone's speech of to-morrow, that accommodation has had to be provided on Blackheath Common for one hundred newspaper reporters. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet is selling throughout the country in tens of thousands at present; and it is affording a text for the local speakers to dilate upon at the many 'Indignation Meeting' which are nightly being held in all directions to protest against England's giving any farther support—either material or moral—to the Turks

MAHOMEDAN PRO-TURKISH FEELING IN BOMBAY—FROM A NATIVE POINT OF VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your able article on the Anjuman-i-Islam was worth reading, and your valuable views contained therein were the views of an experienced wise man, who has had something to do with, or who has some knowledge of the common life and habits of the Mussulmans of Bombay. The Mussulmans are notoriously a mass of uneducated, and certainly far from being an "intelligent," people. Who can doubt that they assembled the other day but to respond to the call of their leaders, whom they consider as the most influential men with the British governing body, and then look upon themselves as the most important and major section of the British subjects in India? For, if they had feelings at heart for the slain Turks and if they were anxious to consider and forward the memorial to Her Majesty, should they have been uproarious and have obliged the Cazee to play the dodge of calling on the noisy and insensible multitude to pray? The Mussulmans as a body care little for Turkish affairs, and your views are correct when you say that one particular four or five men of the Mussulman community have been moving people to assemble and doing everything that occurs to them in the (to them the grand) name of Anjuman-i-Islam.—Yours, &c.

ABDOOLA.

Bombay, 3rd October.

ALLEGED PLAGIARISM IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Nairne's letter which appeared in your issue of 2nd instant, I am sorry that the Rev. Fr. Hauser has left Bombay for Italy; otherwise he would have fully answered the four points and other remarks mooted by the above gentleman, In his absence I only answer them as far as I can.

1. It is quite untrue that Dr. Da Cunha acknowledges his obligation in any way to Fr. Hauser in the preface of his book, as he has done to Mr. Nairne. Dr. Cunha has indeed admitted Fr. Hauser's help in his notes about Chaul regarding the history of the Jesuits, which at the request of Dr. Da Cunha was prepared for him (p. 99), but there are wholesale passages and many of them *verbatim* from Fr. Hauser's manuscript which he had no authority at all to use as his own, and therefore this is an evident plagiarism.

2. It is known to many that Fr. Hauser had long since been engaged in writing a political and religious history of Western India, and after preparing a voluminous manuscript, fruit of about 8 years' labour, he is given to public notice on his subject. Dr. Cunha who was in earnest in inquiries of getting some information about Chaul came to know Fr. Hauser's progress in the matter. He then called upon the Father and obtained from him some notes for his publication. Dr. Cunha saw at the same time a manuscript lying on the table and asked the Father to lend him in order to have a glance which was kindly allowed him. This laborious work made by the Father for his own purpose had nothing to do with Dr. Cunha's book as far as Fr. Hauser's permission was concerned, which was restricted to the history of the Jesuits at Chaul. But Dr. Cunha, instead of reading and returning it, copied almost all passages of the manuscript, which have since appeared in his book. It cannot be said therefore that the Father lent the MSS. to be made use of by Dr. Da Cunha.

3 Dr. Cunha's plagiarism in his pamphlet about Chaul has been pointed out by Fr. Hauser in his first letter. This pamphlet was only published about a month or two previous to his last book, and I presume Fr. Hauser had no cognisance of the fact of bringing the charge at that time. The smaller book on Bassein, published by Dr. Cunha long before, was originally composed of about 15 pages, but it has been since considerably increased by adding to it Fr. Hauser's manuscript.

4. Fr. Hauser justly claims a great part of Dr. Cunha's work, and the pages referred to in his letter may be shewn to any gentleman for the satisfaction of Dr. Cunha's part. I think I have sufficiently gone through Mr. Nairne's four points to prove that Fr. Hauser has reason to complain. As for the other remarks I would only draw his attention to the fact that the *Indian Medical Review* has satisfactorily proved Dr. Da Cunha's plagiarism in his pamphlet on "Dengue Fever," and therefore it is not the first time that he has been guilty of this charge.

The literary men sometimes might ignore the source of some facts and might wonder at them when they are brought to light by a man as his own. In this case Dr. Cunha deserved praises of Dr. Wilson on good faith, and under such impression Mr. Nairne may have come forward to defend a plagiarist.—Yours, &c.,

A. Z.

Bombay, 4th October.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the 'exclusive' supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

THE MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—The engines of this mill were successfully tried yesterday. There were present:—Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Rehemoobhoy Hubibbhoy, H. N. Sacklatwalla, Rahimbhoy Abdinbhoy and others. The spinning machinery is said to be complete and the company's mill will produce yarn in about fifteen days.

CHEATING.—Two noted characters, named Eshwunt Narayen and Govind Bhiosjee, were yesterday sentenced each to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for attempting to obtain by false pretences Rs. 50 from Dharoop Keshojee, a Marwaree, residing on the Falkland Road, by endeavouring to pass a quantity of foreign native coins as genuine silver coins, whereas on examination it was discovered to be counterfeit coins made of an exceedingly inferior metal.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Chalk attended the Senior Magistrate and applied to be allowed to withdraw a charge of cheating which had been brought by Moteeram Mobarsha, trading under the name of Motiram Jemkipursad, against Javerimull Hemraj. It appeared that the charge arose out of some agency business between the parties and that their differences had been amicably settled. The Magistrate granted the application and the charge was accordingly withdrawn.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A Goanese, named Santan Antonio, servant to Mr. Paget Jones, the 3rd officer of H. M. S. Amherwith, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with having in his possession sundry articles, consisting of hair-oil, towels, thread, packets of candles, bottles of scent, packets of gunpowder, pieces of canvass, &c., (several of which articles were claimed by Mr. Paget Jones, the prisoner's master) of the collective value of Rs. 7, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 20.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday, at Upper Mahim, on view of the body of Gopika, woman. Deceased was the wife of a labourer, aged 20 years. It appears that deceased on that morning went to a well to wash clothes, and while in the act of drawing water from the well her foot slipped and she fell into the well, and before any assistance could be rendered her, she was drowned. It was remarked in the evidence of one of the witnesses that the well has no parapet wall from the place where the water is generally drawn, and the ground is very slippery. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in a well."

OUR WEATHER.—The weather during the past two days has been cooler, and we have the strong north-east winds blowing in the mornings, which tell of the cold season having regularly set in. Our readers would require to take care not to sit long in these winds, for we have heard of several persons who are suffering from rheumatism from having done so. This time is the most trying for those who are subject to neuralgia, as the system has been relaxed by the soft moist air of the rains, and cold is taken more readily.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE HILLS.—We hear from Mahableshwar, Panchgunny and Lanowlee that the season for visitors seems to have begun earlier this year. There has been very little rain at any of these hill stations during the past fortnight. A friend, writing from Panchgunny, says that the weather is perfection there just now, and we have had several communications from Lanowlee to the same effect. There is a delightful sea breeze blowing there all day, and the nights are absolutely cold. One can go out on excursions, extending into far on in the forenoon, without feeling the heat, for there is not the fierce glare of the sun at Lanowlee which is so distressing during the day in Poona.—*Id.*

POONA ARBITRATION COURT.—A general meeting of the Poona Arbitration Court was held on the evening of Monday last in the Court room. The meeting was held for the purpose of petitioning His Excellency the Viceroy to make amendments in the law relating to the Arbitration Courts, such as those recommended by Mr. Wedderburn and others. During the month of September 162 suits have been filed in this Court, of the gross amount of Rs. 32,366 4-2. Thirteen members decided 72 suits of the amount of Rs. 20,575-4-11, and 16 suits were compromised by the parties. The remainder are in abeyance on account of the non-attendance of parties, but they will be looked after shortly.—*Id.*

FAMINE.—It is sad to write this word in connection with our own districts; but day after day the prospect becomes more gloomy. Relief works have been commenced in the Ahmednuggur and Sholapore districts and we hope that the poor people will be kept from looting in their time of hunger and despair. The heavens are brass and the earth is iron: the rain so much needed does not visit us. Our correspondents write that in some parts of these districts people are afraid to carry grain on the road for fear of being looted. In Sholapore, the Government school is vacant merely because the pupils have gone to seek bread wherever they can find it. Bajree is actually selling at Rs. 12 a pulla and other grains at correspondingly high prices.—*Id.*

A TEA FETE TO THE UNDAUNTED BAND OF HOPE AT UPPER COLABA.

ON Tuesday evening, a tea fête was provided by General and Mrs. Gell to the juvenile members and their parents, who are also members of the Undaunted Band of Hope, Colaba, whereof Sergeant Todman is the president, and which Band is attached to the Bombay Garrison Total Abstinence Society, of which General Gell is the president. The tea meeting was held in the soldiers' temperance reading-room, situated at Upper Colaba. By the exertion of Sergeant Todman and other members of the Total Abstinence Society the room was elegantly decorated with evergreens and flowers, and brightly illuminated, giving the little room a very pretty appearance. The tables were laden with a great variety of cakes and fruits, &c., most liberally provided by General Gell and his lady.

At 6 P. M. the juvenile members who had been invited to the tea fête, and who had assembled in the compound adjoining the room and were enjoying themselves in innocent recreations, were summoned by the president, Sergeant Todman, to tea. The young ones then in due order took up their seats at the table. Soon after General Gell, accompanied by Mrs. Gell, Colonel Bond, and another military officer, entered the room, and as a mark of respect the children and the whole company rose from their seats, and the children sang the hymn, "Dare to be a Daniel." At its conclusion, after grace was said, the General gave the order to fall to work, and the little ones enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content for the space of an hour, after which the order from the General was to fill their pockets with the remains of what they could not eat. No sooner the order was given handkerchiefs were brought into requisition, and delighted with the unexpected order, each one made up a parcel for himself and herself, after which the children sang the hymns, "I am so glad that Jesus loves me" and "Only an Armour Bearer," at the conclusion of which hymns General Gell and his friends took their departure and hearty good cheers were given by the children. The children afterwards sang several other hymns, conducted by Sergeant Todman and assisted by other older members of the society. At the conclusion the National Anthem was sung, and a prayer of thanksgiving, offered by the president, brought the meeting to a close.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the Court yesterday the following, among other matters, were disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

RE KHAIRAZ WAGHJEE.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, for the insolvent; applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditor Ruttonjee Cursetjee and others to show cause, why the insolvent who is in jail, should not be discharged from custody on the ground that he had compounded with all his creditors. The learned Serjeant cited several authorities, and said that the judges here had the same power as the judges in England to commute the sentence upon the insolvent.

The Commissioner said he was clearly of opinion that he ought to refuse the application. The learned Serjeant was in error in supposing that insolvent was sentenced to jail for contempt of Court. He was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for fraudulent concealment of property and diminishing the assets. On the merits of the case, the Court should refuse the application. But it was also without precedent and was not made under any of the sections of the Act. Government might, on petition, ask the Judge's opinion and mitigate the sentence; but his Lordship had never of his own authority remitted a sentence passed in this court.

RE MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE DUSTOOR.

Mr. Ardaseer Kapadia applied for an interim order for the insolvent. There was no opposition, and an interim order was granted for three months.

RE POOTOBA GUNOBA KUTIKUR.

On Mr. Dhurundur's application, insolvent was granted an interim order for three months.

RE MURRICHUND NARROTUM.

Mr. Dhurundur, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A REGULAR weekly meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday last, when there were present:—Captain Henry, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I.; Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Messrs. Mathew, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayen, Shantaram Narayen, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee. The Municipal Commissioner, the Executive and Deputy Executive Engineers, and the Health Officer were also present.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Council sanctioned the taking up of the following pieces of land required for street improvement:—0-46 square yards at 21, Camatepoora, 12th street, from Ramjee Nursoo, at Rs. 5 per yard. 16-36 square yards at Girgaum Back Road from Dinanath Gangadhur at Rs. 12 per yard.

An application from Hormusjee Jeevanjee Mistree to be allowed Rs. 5 per yard for the ground taken from him for the improvement of the Gowalia Tank Road, instead of Rs. 2 sanctioned by the Town Council, was considered. On the recomendation of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 3 per yard were allowed as an exceptional case.

SPECIAL HOUSE RENT.

Sanction was given, on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, supported by Dr. Blaney, to a transfer of Rs. 215 from section 5, cost of meat train, to sections 1 and 2, market establishment, to meet house rent payable to Mr. Higgins during repairs to his quarters in the Arthur Crawford Markets, and tent allowance to the Assistant Inspector at Bandora.

COMMISSIONER'S DRAFT BUDGET.

The Commissioner's Draft Budget for 1877 was laid on the table. Some conversation ensued as to the days for considering it, when Dr. Blaney urged its early consideration, remarking that the condition of the finances was critical and the cash balance gone. The 5th, 10th, and 12th inst. were fixed for meetings for the consideration of the Budget.

FOOTPATHS IN BAZAAR GATE STREET.

The Commissioner said the Council had sanctioned Rs. 15,000 for footpaths in Bazaar Gate Street. But there were very objectionable encroachments made by the shop-keepers, who had steps and planks projecting in the foot-paths, and he thought all these obstructions should be removed first.

The Chairman said it struck him when the question of asphalting was discussed that the steps in Church Gate Street should be removed.

The Commissioner said Bazaar Gate Street was more important than Church Gate Street; but if Rs. 15,000 were to be spent in improving it, it would not do to have the plank obstructions over the road.

The Council resolved that the Commissioner should commence the improvement of Bazaar Gate Street, and then go to Church Gate Street.

IMPROVED HACK VEHICLES.

The Municipal Commissioner said Sir Frank Souter wrote to him a letter sometime ago on the improvement of hack buggies, which was circulated to the members of the Council. Further correspondence had taken place which Mr. Pedder read to the Council.

Sir Frank Souter said he wrote the second letter not knowing what had taken place between Mr. Pedder and Mr. Edginton during his absence from Bombay. Now, if they had a design of a good vehicle, he could then compel the buggywallas to have their vehicles conforming to it, if they wished to get numbers from him; but until a design was fixed upon, he could not do any thing. They should advertise in the papers and offer a prize for the best design.

The Municipal Commissioner quite agreed with the suggestion.

Mr. Nowrojee asked if they were to be two-wheeled conveyances.

Sir Frank Souter said two-wheeled conveyances would be the cheapest. Mr. Walton had converted a buggy into a hansom cab, but there was objection to it.

Mr. Walton—Any horse could pull it.

The Chairman suggested that tongas with one horse would be very convenient.

Sir Frank Souter thought that the best plan would be really to offer a prize through the newspapers, giving an idea of the sort of design wanted.

Mr. Nowrojee—What would the cost be?

Dr. Blaney—At least Rs. 300 per vehicle.

The Chairman thought the cost of a public conveyance should not exceed Rs. 250. They would turn out a conveyance which would pay the builder.

Sir Frank Souter said if they had a pattern either at his office or at the Municipal Commissioner's office, he would call a buggywalla to go and look at it; and to have a buggy like that if he wished to get a number.

After some further discussion, it was resolved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be empowered (1) to remit the wheel tax for a year on any improved hack vehicle placed on the roads at the expense of private manufacturers if approved by the Commissioner of Police; and (2) to offer a prize of Rs. 500 for the best design with accompanying model which is in all respects fit for use, built in accordance with the published conditions. The vehicle to be bought by the Municipality for the sum at which the inventor estimates that the vehicle on that model can be put on the streets. And a second prize of Rs. 300 for the best design with model on a small scale only."

OFFICERS' QUARTERS AND POLICE LINES.

Sir Frank Souter, in bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice, said—With regard to this important motion, of which I have given notice, I must solicit your kind attention to a few remarks in explanation as to the necessity for troubling the Council on a subject which naturally will strike you all should have, been dealt with departmentally. You will, no doubt, some of you, have read my notice of motion with astonishment, learning perhaps for the first time that the police force of this city are without any recognized quarters or lines, and that they are scattered all over the town wherever able to hut themselves, regardless of order or concentration. But such is the fact, and having as head of the police force, exhausted my most strenuous efforts to get this much-felt want supplied, I am now constrained to lay the matter before the Town Council, and to seek their co-operation in obtaining the settlement of a question which, I think, you will all admit most materially affects the well-being of the community, whose interests it is our imperative duty to watch and guard. When I assumed charge of the Bombay police in 1864, I at once became aware that the great obstacle to the force being brought into a speedy state of efficiency was the absence of any means by which the men could be concentrated and thus be rendered available in a body when suddenly and emergently required. After Mr. Crawford's appointment as Municipal Commissioner, I frequently brought this want to his notice, and we conferred together often with the object of devising the best means for massing and housing the police force in convenient and suitable localities; and in 1872 Mr. Crawford, in consultation with me, submitted to Government a memorandum on our views for concentrating the force and made certain proposals for providing quarters and lines for them. The most important of these proposals was the accommodation of the reserve force and establishing of a head police station or scattered yards of Bombay; and Mr. Crawford strongly urged that this station should be as near as possible to the Arthur Crawford Markets, the most commanding position and of all others the most suitable for the purpose. It was proposed to locate here about 15 Europeans and 300 or 400 native police. Four other sites inconvenient and commanding positions were also asked for, on which it was proposed to house bodies of police and thus to provide accommodation for almost the entire force. Government entirely and distinctly negatived this application on the grounds that the land asked for was too valuable, and that they would not be justified in making the grant. Thus this important question remained in abeyance and nothing more was done. You came to the conclusion, I, in paras. 34 and 35 of my official report to Government, wrote as follows:—" 34. I must here explain how it was that, at the commencement of the riots, a sufficient police force could not be brought to the scene of disturbance sooner, and the riot quelled even more promptly. The Bombay police force, in consequence of their having no barracks or lines, are scattered about the city wherever they are able to hut themselves in the best way they can, and do not reside in the division or section to which they are attached for duty, and on an emergency arising the only policemen that can be quickly got together are those actually on their posts. At the Mazagon Police Office, the head police station, police have been mustered in force after the reserve force happen to reside; it is therefore the only place where a small body of police can be quickly assembled if suddenly required. 35. The want of proper quarters for the European and Native police, and the inefficient and suitable localities impairs most seriously the efficiency and satisfactory working of the police force. This fact has repeatedly been brought by me to the notice of Government and the Municipality, and will form the subject of further report." In this connection I may mention that Government in a resolution expressed themselves fully sensible of the importance of building lines and quarters for the police in suitable localities, and stated that it was intended to make application to the Government of India for authority to grant sites. From this time, March 1874, down to March 1876, a long and harassing correspondence followed and numerous resolutions of Government passed, all doubtless emanating from the Public Works Department, which, when perused together, have the appearance of having been penned with the object of jockeying the Municipality out of those sites which of all others are most suitable for police lines. In despair I last March addressed a demi-official note to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor might come and see the proposed site opposite the Arthur Crawford Markets and decide the question. The Municipal Commissioner, who had given me his hearty support in this matter, agreed with me in thinking that the head station lines should be as close as possible to the Crawford Markets. His Excellency the Governor, at my request, kindly met me and Mr. Pedder, and the ground was pointed out. The result of the interview was that Mr. Pedder separated on that occasion under the full understanding that the ground so long asked for would be granted. It was the piece of ground which lies between the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and the Arthur Crawford Markets. Some time afterwards, I and Mr. Pedder submitted a joint letter to Government for a grant of the ground, when we received a reply that it could not be granted, because it had already been given away for the School of Art. I was astonished to learn this, and found that the Public Works Department were well aware that for years this land had been the subject of correspondence with Government and required for the construction of police lines; and it was their duty to have reminded Government of the fact. I may mention that Mr. Terry, Superintendent of the School of Art, told me he did not like the site on account of its close proximity to thieves and bad characters, If so, that was an additional reason for the police lines being located there. Sir Frank then proceeded to say it had been suggested

THE WELD CASE.

(Madras Mail.)

We consider this case so important, that we have been at great pains to procure copies of all the papers connected with it, and with these before us, we have no hesitation in repeating that not only has Mr. Weld been treated with extraordinary injustice, but the Madras Government have entered upon a novel and dangerous course of conduct, that may lead to disastrous results. It has been suggested by some of our correspondents that Mr. Weld acted throughout by, and with the advice of, his immediate superior, Mr. Thomas, the Magistrate of the Tanjore District, and we learn from the papers before us, that this was the case. For, on the 4th May, or on the day on which Mr. Weld was first apprised of the burial, he wrote to the District Magistrate for orders, suggesting that an injunction should be issued to the sons of the deceased, under section 519 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, "to remove the body within, say a week," and that "they be warned that if they disobey it, the body will be removed, and they will be prosecuted under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code." He further recommended that the Tahsildar of the Taluk, and other officials implicated in the offence reported, should be severely punished. Next day, the District Magistrate, answered to the effect that, if the place where the corpse had been buried "was no burial place, there was no doubt that the body should be promptly removed;" and, generally, that the writer could see no reason to doubt that the action suggested by Mr. Weld as proper to be taken, should be taken. The words "was no burial place" should be noted because, as we shall attempt to show hereafter, the question of the propriety of Mr. Weld's conduct depends almost entirely on the question: Is, or is it not, the spot of ground in which the body was buried, part of a customary burial-ground? If it is not,—and as at present informed, we are persuaded that it is not,—we consider it impossible to impute the slightest blame to Mr. Weld.

On the 8th May, Mr. Weld replied to the District Magistrate's letter of the 5th and, amongst other things, reported that there was no evidence to support the contention that the place was a burial-ground, and that he had dismissed the Village Munsiff, the son of the deceased Sannyasi, for his share in what had been done. And with this letter practically, the correspondence between Mr. Weld and the District Magistrate closed, without the latter having expressed, by so much as a single word, disapproval of what his subordinate had done, or intended to do; unless indeed disapproval was conveyed by the following phrase, which occurs in the District Magistrate's letter of the 5th May:—"If these be the circumstances, I do not see why you should have delayed to do your duty where delay is dangerous, for if danger is to be averted, it must be by removal before decomposition and this can be done by sons under an order issued as you propose. It is perfectly clear, then, that Mr. Thomas entirely approved and sanctioned his subordinate's conduct throughout, provided always the place were not part of a burial-ground; and having no means of determining that point, other than the information afforded to him by his subordinate's letters, he assumed that that information was correct. In other words Mr. Thomas said to Mr. Weld:—"I assume that the place is not part of a burial-ground. You tell me it is not. And you are the proper person to ascertain whether it is or is not. And on that assumption, I think your acts are perfectly proper." This being so, we are of opinion that Mr. Weld was warranted in doing all that he did, in fact he could not avoid doing what the District Magistrate had plainly told him ought to have been done before Mr. Weld wrote his first report and asked for orders. Now, Mr. Weld has been punished by suspension, and loss of pay, and by being disgraced in the eyes of the natives of his district, and of the Madras Provinces generally. But Mr. Thomas has not been punished at all, although *qui facit per alium facit per se*; and to all intents and purposes, the exhumation of the body was ordered by Mr. Thomas. If the superior officer did no wrong in the melancholy case,—and, so far as we can see, he did none—then, it seems to follow, neither did the subordinate. Weld's punishment, condemnation and punishment are both alike uncalled for.

Next, let us examine Mr. Weld's conduct, apart from the consideration, that it was throughout approved by the Magistrate of the District. The Madras Government have found that Mr. Weld "hastily, and without investigation of the circumstances, proposed to put in force the utmost powers of the law, and without taking warning from the doubt suggested by the letter of the Acting Collector," (for this read District Magistrate) "issued an order, purporting to be under the statute, but in which he incorporated a threat entirely unjustified by the statute, and which was an insult to the feelings of the family, and of the entire Brahmin and Hindu community, as well as an outrage to decency." We do not understand what is meant by the "hasty proposal to put in force the utmost powers of the law." But if reference is made to Mr. Weld's suggestion to the District Magistrate, made in the letter of the 5th May, that certain persons should be warned that if they disobeyed a lawful order they would be prosecuted under the Penal Code, we fail to see what Government object to in the suggestion. If an experienced Magistrate may not suggest to his superior officer a mode of dealing with infractions of the law, it will difficult to imagine what kinds of communications between Magistrates can be proper. Then, we come to what Mr. Weld actually did in his capacity of Magistrate. Without taking warning from the doubt suggested,"—but which doubt he must have disposed of to his own satisfaction before he wrote to the District Magistrate,—Mr. Weld issued an order that "purported to be under the statute," but contained an improper and indecent threat, "entirely unjustified by the statute." It is not pretended that the order was illegal either in substance or in form, and therefore we need not stop to enquire whether there was anything illegal about it, as an order. What Government have complained of is that, firstly, that the circumstances in which the order was made, were such as to make it—in the face of its "wrong order; and secondly, that the order had a tail to it that was nothing less than an "outrage to decency." Now, with regard to the circumstances in which the order was made, it is to be observed, in the first place, that Government have taken for granted the existence of a circumstance, as to the existence of which there appears to be absolutely no evidence, and which Mr. Weld, upon due consideration, and after a personal public inspection of the spot, found not to exist, namely, the circumstance that the spot of land in question forms part of a customary burial-ground. The papers before us show clearly, that if any evidence as to the existence of the circumstance exists, it has never been adduced before either Mr. Weld, or the District Magistrate, or the Madras Government; and there can be no doubt that Government have accepted a lien of evidence upon this important point the assertions of the party most interested in showing Mr. Weld to be wrong, namely, the Head Sheristadar of North Arcot. In the absence of any evidence in favour of the existence of this circumstance, we agree with Mr. Weld in thinking that the conduct of those who buried the body points strongly to the conclusion that they were well aware, long before the time of the burial, that they had no right to bury a body in the place in question, and that if they had asked for permission to bury one there, sanction would have been refused. What they did appears to have been this. They applied for, and obtained from the Municipal Commissioners, permission to erect a "revered ghaut" on a piece of land belonging to the Commissioners, and described in the ancient records of the Collectorate as a bathing-place for Brahmins. Having succeeded so far, they went on to build a wall round the space of ground thus obtained, and put up a door which they kept locked, and then prepared a tomb, and all things necessary for the burial. Having the Tahsildar of the Taluk and the Town Munsiff, a most influential man, on their side, the relatives of the deceased, had no difficulty in keeping their preparations secret, and at last, when everything was ready, the burial took place without the knowledge of the European Magistrate of the place or of the Municipal Commissioner's. In the presence of these facts we cannot doubt that the place in question is not part of a customary burial-ground and if it is not, it is impossible to say that the exhumation of the body was illegally, or even improperly, enforced.

With respect to the subsidiary circumstance put forward by the Government, that "any danger of contamination might have been entirely averted by the immediate removal of the corpse from the grave," we have only to observe that this also is pure assumption. Of course a wall might have been built of brick and chunam of so solid a construction, that no juices from the body could possibly find their way through it into the waters of the tank; but seeing that walls of the kind are never built by natives, why should Mr. Weld suppose that the persons who buried this particular body would erect such a wall? What might be done in a case of the kind we do not know. What we do know is that the District Surgeon, the officer appointed by Government to look after the sanitation of Negapatam, expressed an unequivocal opinion touching the burial in question, that it involved danger to the health of the community. The only thing therefore that remains to be considered is the supposed "threat." If "Hathaway's Park" were to the knowledge of all men, a common sewer, or dunghill, Mr. Weld's intimation that the body might be buried there, doubtless might be held to amount to a threat of a most indecent and objectionable kind; but everybody who knows anything about Negapatam, know perfectly well that "Hathaway's Park" is a large piece of public waste ground, of which a small part alone is used as a rubbish-yard; and that that small part is separate and distinct from the remainder. Therefore there was no threat in the intimation that the body would be removed to the Park, or otherwise disposed of; and the sentimental grievance complained of by the Sheristadar of North Arcot, and made much of by Government, is without foundation. If there was no threat of the kind, the mere intimation in the order that the body would be buried in the most convenient spot available, was perfectly valid.

So far we have considered Mr. Weld's conduct solely on the hypothesis that the place in question is not part of a customary burial-ground. It only remains to consider it on the hypothesis put forward by the friends of the deceased, that the place is part of a customary burial-ground. Assuming that to be a fact, we fail to see in what Mr. Weld's guilt consisted. If a public nuisance was permitted, or not perceived, in the old times, before sanitation was respected, it does not follow that a repetition of the nuisance should be permitted now that the enforcement of sanitary laws has for years been made obligatory on European Magistrates. It is a well known axiom of the law that no length of time will legalize the repetition of a public nuisance, and the alleged fact that burials took place near the spot in question more than a generation back could not for a moment shield the wretched persons in burying bodies in it now, to the danger and annoyance of the public.

We have now gone into the merits of the case superficially indeed, but sufficiently for our purpose, and must conclude. In our first article we intimated our opinion that Mr. Weld has been treated most cruelly. Upon a full consideration of all the facts of the case, we adhere to that opinion; and we more strongly disapprove of the manner in which Government have thought right to express their disapproval of the action taken by its District Officers in this matter. The language of the Government Order under notice reminds us of the rabid utterances of angry fish-fair shop-keepers, when some high handed Government of thirty millions of men, passing a calm and unbiassed judgment on an act of doubtful propriety done by one of their trusted servants. A grave blunder, fraught probably with momentous consequence, has been committed, and unless the Government put its hands into their pocket, and berk back, by repairing the wrong they have done, they will not soon recover the prestige they have forfeited in this miserable business.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. H. P. Ruddock, M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Extract from the Report on Cod Liver Oil in his "Vade Mecum." Part IV.: "The Oil we invariably recommend for its easy assimilation, agreeableness, and high nutritive value. We prefer Moller's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. We have prescribed this variety exclusively for several years, and have found in numerous cases that patients who previously could not take Oil on account of unpalatableness, (fishy or rancid compounds they had attempted under that name), experienced no difficulty whatever in taking Moller's Oil. Considering the value of Cod Liver Oil, and its being so frequently prescribed in the foregoing pages, we are glad to be able to give our emphatic recommendation to so pure a preparation as the one above named." Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint and pint-bottles. London depôt, 521, Oxford-street, W. C., and in Bombay at the godowns of Messrs. F. and A. Motmarjee, Elphinstone Circle.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

(The Times.)

"Report presented to the Sublime Porte by a Commission composed of Mussulman and Christian Notables, and approved by the Council of Administration of Philippopolis," has been published in a translation by the Turkish Government, and gives the Turkish version of the events which preceded and, as the Turks allege, provoked the outrages practised upon the Christians in Bulgaria. According to the Commissioners, the insurrection had actually broken out in the district of Philippopolis and the *casa* of Bazardjik before the "Imperial armies" tried to repress it. But it was promptly crushed, and the inquiries of the Commission have revealed "the guilty projects which it had in view and which it was unable to execute." Certain persons described by the Commissioners as "formidable enemies of the existence of the Empire" are charged with having not only drawn the Bulgarian population into a causeless rebellion, but also contrived to mislead public opinion in foreign countries by representations "under the most abominable colours" of the events that have happened in Bulgaria. Therefore, the Turkish Government is desirous that the truth should appear. Such are the professions, at least, with which the Commissioners introduce their narrative of the insurrection and what they style "its ulterior developments."

Revolutionary Committees formed in Servia and Roumania had long been labouring, it is said, to excite revolt in Bulgaria and Roumelia, and more than three years ago a dangerous plot organized in the vilayet of the Danube was crushed by the arrest and the exile of 25 conspirators. Last year, again, at Eski-Zaghra, there was a menacing movement, which was, however, "only the prologue of the sinister drama that was destined afterwards to take such large proportions." The propaganda found its missionaries ready made 'among the numerous priests and schoolmasters of Servia and Russia," and after deliberate preparation "suddenly declared itself by acts of violence and cruelty which humanity and civilization repudiate with horror." At this point the Commissioners pause to moralize on the "excesses which the spirit of rebellion may reach among primitive populations, when these become the prey of excitement imported by foreign enemies." But not moral excitments only was imported; arms and munitions of war followed. Even the day for the rising was fixed. Emissaries were selected to head the local movements, "Nikofski, Vancoff, and Economoff" for the Philippopolis district. These leaders had chosen as centres of the insurrection the villages of Avrat-Alan, Peresadam, and Perouchtindja in Philippopolis, and of Otlouk-Keuy, Bratchkova, and Batak in Bazardjik, peopled, all of them, exclusively by Bulgarians. A central Committee and Sub-Committees were formed, embracing in their ramifications the whole of the towns and rural districts; their projects borrowed the character of a holy war; they aimed at no administrative improvements, but at "a revolution having for its end the independence of Bulgaria under a new Government.' The people were bound over to obey blindly the orders of the insurrectionary committees, and among them were included the burning of Mussulman villages and the slaughter of the inhabitants, merely to strike terror into the souls of the Turks. The retaliation of the Turkish Government was foreseen, but it was resolved to oppose an energetic resistance. Assurances were given that the insurrection would be assisted from abroad, not only with weapons and munitions, but with reinforcements. Monks and popes preached rebellion and prayed for its success. The adherents of the revolt had their purposes confirmed by oaths and their apprehensions tranquillized by assurances that sheets of gold would be sent from Russia to indemnify them for the probable loss of their homes, their flocks and herds, and all their goods. These promises procured the chiefs of the conspiracy a full information of the number of combatants and a sort of statistical table of their resources, of which the Turks, made use afterwards. In these circumstances, according to the Commissioners, the rebellion was "produced." The day appointed for the general rising was the 1st of May, but the movement broke out prematurely upon the 20th of April. Within the previous fortnight the Revolutionary Committees had met and deliberated; a Council of more than 300 members had assembled at Matchka-Deressi, near Otlouk-Keuy, and a scheme of action, comprised in 36 articles, was solemnly adopted and signed "by the chiefs above named and others. This document, to which reference was made in the report of Edib Effendi, and on the absence of the text of which criticisms have been passed, is printed as an appendix to the present report. If we may accept it as genuine, it confirms the Commissioners' account of the Bulgarians' designs. The proceedings of the Council at Matchka-Deressi were communicated to the Turkish authorities at Bazardjik by one Tetko, a "faithful reporter," as the Commissioners describe him, who had been present at the Assembly, and who "in order to avoid the dangers of a perilous situation" had signed the engagements of the insurgents. Tetko's information led to the despatch of Ahmed Agha to Otlouk-Keuy, and of Nedjib Aga to Avrat Alan. These officers of police were directed to make a minute inquiry, and to keep a vigilant watch. Nedjib at once saw reason to arrest and imprison two suspected chiefs of the conspiracy, and these were being interrogated when the rest of the plotters, fearing the complete unmasking of their designs, rose suddenly in revolt. Such is the account given by the Commissioners of the events preceding the actual insurrection.

The Insurgents, led by Theodore Kapabkof, rushed in arms to Nedjib Agha demanding the immediate release of the two prisoners, and the Turkish officer with difficulty "cleared a path for himself bravely through the crowd" and escaped. The Mudir and some zaptiehs were, however, massacred. These events occurred at Avrat Alan on the 20th of April. The same day, at Otlouk-Keuy, the conspirators were excited by the news and were, moreover, alarmed by the military preparations of the Government, which included the concentration of two detachments of mounted police at Bazardlik and of a small body of infantry reserves taken from the garrison at Philippopolis. The insurrection at Otlouk-Keuy, as at Avrat Alan, began according to the Commissioners, with the murder of the Mudir's deputy, of some zaptiehs of a farmer of revenue; and, in short, of any Musulmans who happened to fall into the hands of the rebels. Thus, on the same day there were too serious outbreaks, and on the following night the chiefs of six other disaffected districts carried about zealously the torch of revolt. The flame spread rapidly, for the population had been forewarned and in every sense forearmed. The Insurgents collected at six different centres—Avrat Alan, Peresdam Derbend, Erouchtindja, Otlouk-Keuy, Bratchkova, and Batak; and at all of these they raised redoubts and barricades to resist the progress of the Turks until the succours from Sofia or elsewhere might come up. Their first offensive act in a military sense was the destruction of two or three bridges on the high road to Sofia and of a great part of the telegraphic wires. Next the railway station at Belkova was attacked and burnt down with a few Musulman guards and policemen who happened to be in it. A large railway bridge was also destroyed. At Avrat Alan the Insurgents got hold of about a hundred Musulmans of all ranks, and killed them one by one, with every circumstance of deliberation, and "with the utmost refinements of cruelty." Mutilation, spitting and roasting of the dissevered members of the dead, savage exultation in bloodshed and torture, are charged against the Bulgarians by the authors of this Report. The treatment of the Turkish women is specially denounced; they were, it is alleged, "stripped of their clothes and put to death with tortures so debasing that the imagination of man refuses to believe in them." The Insurgents from the more distant villages on their march to Otlouk-Keuy slew and cut to pieces every man, woman, and child of the Musulman faith whom they found in their path. These ferocious crimes, according to the Turkish Government, were not the mere effect of rage in the rebels, but were part of a deliberate design to "give the signal for revolt everywhere, and to profit by the confusion in order to proceed to a general attack. The same purpose inspired, as the Commissioners assert, the attempt to fire Philippopolis, of which they say there is ample proof. The Musulmans were excited by these occurrences and by the most exaggerated rumours of the numbers of the rebels. The military forces of the Government were not able to face the Insurgents in the field. It was determined, therefore, to arm all the adult Musulman population at the threatened centres of Philippopolis and Bazardjik as an "improvised Militia." The Insurgents who had gathered close to the towns were overawed and retired; but, counting upon the incapacity of the Turks to pursue or punish them, they attacked the Musulmans of Ielitze and other villages. The latter in some instances shut themselves up in their mosques and made a good defence, and in others escaped with difficulty. This state of things, as the Commissioners assert, lasted for some days, and threatened to spread widely.

But the orders of the Grand Vizier, the employment of Volunteers was extended, and as the reinforcements of Regular troops slowly arrived, the two services united in taking the offensive against the rebels. The latter "soon recognized their inability to take the ground against the vigorous attacks of the Imperial troops," and at Bratch Kova and Avrat Alan they at once capitulated. They did not lose a single man, and, as the Commissioners affirm, "have not had to suffer any bad treatment on the part of the soldiers." The assassins, incendiaries, and ringleaders were arrested and sent to the prisons of the chief towns, and the Turkish troops then "took under their protection the children and the families" of the rebel prisoners, as well as the Insurgents who had submitted; these were sheltered and fed, and "had all their needs provided for," and at this moment, by order of the Grand Vizier, advances are being made to them out of the savings Bank Funds. We come next, however, upon a less soothing circumstance. The Insurgents of Perouchtindja had ill-treated some Musulmans, and had refused to listen "to the voice of reason," as uttered by three Turkish officials. They even resisted the Turkish forces under Rechid Pasha, and, firing upon them from their fortified church, slew 25 soldiers. For this they were attacked and defeated after a loss of 300 out of 2,000 men, but of the prisoners all except the murderers and the chiefs were sent home in safety. Many of those who perished, the Commissioners say, killed each other in blind fury or committed suicide. In the Turkish villages hundreds of Christian fugitives were hospitably welcomed and protected.

The Bulgarians, according to these Commissioners, set fire to their own villages as well as those of their Musulman neighbours. They killed in all 630 Musulmans. The Turkish troops in their measures of repression only slew 1,336 Bulgarians. Upon the restoration of order and the return of those Insurgents who were not detained as prisoners to their homes the Musulmans came back to their Christian friends the property of the latter which they had saved from the burning villages. Such was the interesting result of the historical amity in which, according to the Commissioners, the Bulgarians had lived for centuries with their Moslem compatriots, "under the regis of the laws and the paternal protection of the Government." But priests and schoolmasters and foreign revolutionary agents had invaded this concord, and threatened to extend their aggression as far as Sofia and Adrianople. The "preventive and energetic measures" of the authorities kept the mischief within the limits of "the Sandjak of Philippopolis and of Tatar-Bazardjik."

The conclusions of the Commissioners, of which the foregoing is a summary, are founded, they tell us, in great part upon the evidence of informers, the confessions of prisoners, and on documents discovered on the persons of slain or captured Bulgarians. Many, however, of the Insurgent chiefs have escaped the grasp of the Government by death in open fight or by taking their own lives. One document, on which the Commissioners lay much stress, is an appeal, in Russian, to the spirit of Bulgarian patriotism, which seems to consist of the commonplaces of the Pan Slavonic propagandism. Upon this, however, and on the history of the outbreak which they have given—a history very different from that which we have had from other sources—the Commissioners found their observation that "it is easy to comprehend the sources from which the insurrection has drawn its origin."

A ROMANCE IN NEAPOLITAN LIFE.

(Daily News, Sept. 8.)

Our Correspondent in Rome writes:

A few words of prologue before the curtain rises. Miss Vernieri, still in her teens, has lost her father and lives with her mother in Salerno. She is beautiful, clever and accomplished, and inherits 120,000 ducats, or about half a million lire. Her mother is completely under the power of the family physician, Dr. Cosimati, who poses as protector of the widow and orphan. Eligible offers of marriage are made to Miss Vernieri, but are skilfully staved off by the doctor and his dupe the mother—their object being to enjoy the administration of the young lady's means, of which the mother was simply the depositary, and of which the prospective son-in-law would become absolute master. At length Miss Vernieri attains her majority and her guardians anticipate her intentions of matrimony by proposing to her as her fiance her first cousin. This young gentleman resided in Naples and thither the mother, daughter and family doctor repaired to arrange the nuptials. The youth, however, found no favour in the eys of Miss Vernieri, who, on the contrary, became desperately enamoured of a young advocate whom she met under the roof of an aunt in Naples. Her passion was returned, but the innamorato had every qualification for husband but wordly estate, and knowing the mercenary views of her guardians she did not venture to speak to them of her love. She resisted, however, *a outrance*, all endeavours to make her marry her cousin; and so with her mother and the doctor whom she had successfully foiled, she returned to Salerno.

Now begins the story. The favoured suitor has left Naples and followed Miss Vernieri to Salerno, where he takes apartments facing her palazzo. Notes are exchanged, but the doctor's vigilance is too keen for Cupid's blockade-runners. He and the mother opposed the contemplated match furiously, with the result of making the young lady more resolute for it than ever. Open war, evidently, will not answer their end, so doctor and mother together change their tactics. One morning Madame Vernieri said to her daughter, "Are you really determined to marry him?" "Yes." "Then, as I can't bear to see you unhappy, I give my consent." The young lady fell on her mother's neck, and wept with joy, till, gently disengaging herself, Madame Vernieri said, "Now, as your lover and his family live at Naples, it is better that we should go there to fix the day of marriage, and get your trousseau ready." They started accordingly, and took apartments at the Hotel Fiori, near the Fiorini theatre, intending to take a house in the country for the ensuing summer, the marriage having been arranged for the end of autumn. They had been but two days in the hotel when Dr. Cosimati came in with a Signor Miraglia, whom he represented as a cousin of his and as desirous of forming Miss Vernieri's acquaintance. The visit seemed one of pure courtesy. The young lady chatted pleasantly enough on current topics with the new comer till he took his leave, and she thought no more about him. Forty-eight hours after, the doctor proposed a drive into the country, at which the ladies were delighted, and all three were soon in a carriage bowling along the Via di Campo. Miss Vernieri asked many questions as to the palazzi and villas they passed till they approached a grand edifice whose magnificent site awoke her admiration. Whose was it? The doctor, as if suddenly struck by an idea, ordered the driver to stop. "Here," he said, "is precisely what you want, a country residence till the close of November. The palace is divided into suites of apartments. Come in and let us how you like them." They alighted and entered, and the doctor asked for Madame Flourens. An iron gate was then opened, admitting to a courtyard, from which they mounted two flights of stairs, and then they were ushered into a drawing-room where they were politely received by that lady. Dr. Cosimati then intimated that Miss Vernieri wished to take apartments for the summer in the palazzo, and would like to be shown through the various suites. Madame Flourens was only too delighted and offered her arm to the young lady, who mechanically took it, when the mother said languidly, "You can go alone, my dear, and make your choice, which is sure to satisfy me. I am tired, and will wait here with the doctor till you come back." Madame Flourens and Miss Vernieri then moved off; and the moment the door closed behind them, the mother and doctor slipped stealthily through a private passage, gained the staircase, and were soon in the court yard. Meanwhile, Miss Vernieri was making the tour of the apartments, when, to her surprise, she saw across the corridor a young woman in an adjoining room, standing half undressed, with her hair all down, and gesticulating and jabbering violently. "What on earth is that? How came that girl here?" "Ah! never mind her," replied Madame Flourens, "she is out of her mind—she has got brain-disease. Miss Vernieri struck by a strange misgiving, felt a sinking at the heart, but walked on in moody silence. At the end of the corridor they went into a hall where quite a crowd of women appeared, some shouting, some laughing, some gesticulating, some chasing imaginary butterflies, others rocking suppositious cradles, or caressing visionary sweethearts, or scolding husbands equally visionary. It was an asylum, and that was the morning-room of the non-violent female lunatics. Then the terrible reality flashed upon her. Disengaging her arm from Madame Flourens's she rushed back through the corridor crying "Mamma! Mamma!" But in vain. She then made for the window, and seeing through the bars her mother and the doctor just leaving the court-yard she screamed with the most appalling despair once, "Mamma, don't leave me in this dreadful place. Don't go away, I am not mad! Come back and take me out. If I remain here I shall turn mad indeed! I am your daughter." The mother was in the act of mounting the carriage when she heard her daughter's entreaties, and saw her terror-stricken face, and she was about to turn back; but Dr. Cosimati seized her by the arm, pushed her roughly into the carriage, saying, "It is an affair of five minutes; all will then be over," and ordered the coachman to drive off at the gallop. At that moment Miss Vernieri, crying, weeping, and gesticulating, was dragged from the window and consigned to the care of some able-bodied attendants.

The first paroxysm of mingled terror, grief, and indignation over, Miss Vernieri became composed, and began to consider how she could extricate herself from the prison to which she had been diabolically consigned. She requested to see Madame Flourens, the lady superintendent, and opened the conversation by asking how she could have consented to become an instrument in such a base conspiracy. The lady smiled sadly, "*Figlia mia!* were I to believe all those who say they have been brought here as the victims of a conspiracy, I should have few patients on my hands!" "But," remonstrated Miss Vernieri, "what legal proof have you that I am a fit subject for an asylum?" "The doctor who came here with you," replied Madame Flourens, applied to me for the admission of a patient. I told him he must first have a certificate of the patient's madness, signed by the director of the establishment, who is the first alienist in Naples, Dr. Miraglia. "Ah!" broke in Miss Vernieri, to whom this name was a revelation, "the perfidious plotters! That cousin of his whom Dr. Cosimati presented to me was Dr. Miraglia, and how could the doctor certify my lunacy?" I talk rationally enough, and call the monsters!" "*Figlia mia!* behold my justification," and Madame Flourens produced the certificate of the alienist, Dr. Miraglia, the director of the asylum in question, and of another not less famous, declaring that Miss Vernieri was *non compos mentis*. "When," asked the young lady, "does he pay his next visit?" "To-morrow at 10." "Then tell him I must see him urgently." "*Volsene*," said Madame Flourens. The morrow came, and with it Dr. Miraglia, who stood the indignant invectives of Miss Vernieri with professional equanimity, and abruptly terminated the interview with the words "Go, go, and get cured! You are mad." The young lady's spirit, however, was not broken even by this rebuff and she returned to the task of devising her extrication from the Flourens' premises. Vigilantly watched, she yet succeeded in getting a letter conveyed to her lover, who, it may well be supposed, was in the greatest distress at her sudden and unaccountable disappearance. From the letter he quickly understood all, and sable lawyer as he was, he went straight to work to extricate Miss Vernieri, and bring her prosecutors to justice. He got the Procurator of the King to send forthwith to the asylum an instructing judge (*giudice instruttore*) and a notary. These gentlemen obtained immediate access to the young lady, and examined her with the most painstaking minuteness, putting questions of every kind, laying traps for her, and taking down her answers. She came out of the ordeal triumphantly, and the result was the immediate order from the *Procuratore del Re* for her release, while criminal proceedings were at once taken against Dr. Cosimati, the widow Vernieri, and Dr. Miraglia. No sooner set at liberty, than Miss Vernieri fled to the aunt at whose house she had met her fiance. Their marriage took place immediately, and constancy had its reward. Meanwhile the conspirators, whose object it had been to prevent the marriage, and to invalidate Miss Vernieri's right to the control of her fortune by making her out mad, were put upon their trial at Salerno. They had already taken legal steps to complete their unfounded design, when the young lady herself upset everything, and returned them from appellants into defendants. The section of accusation (as the Italian phrase goes) acquitted the mother as the dupe of Cosimati. Miraglia was admitted to have acted with *bona-fides*, and he too was declared guiltless before the law; while the doctor was fully convicted. The Public Minister demanding, as his sentence, three years' imprisonment a year for each day during which his victim was immured in the asylum, and the sentence was pronounced by the judges. Dr. Cosimati appealed, and the term of imprisonment was reduced to one year. Not content with this remission of the sentence, the doctor—always, be it remarked, enjoying provisional liberty—went to petition for a pardon, and on the 18th of March came, and, with it, the Left to power. The appeal to the King's mercy was renewed, and his Majesty was advised to grant it. Sentence was committed to imprisonment in a prescribed locality from May to November—six months, as *Fanfulla* puts it, of villeggiatura. So much for Italian justice!

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